

The COUNTRY JOURNAL: OR, THE CRAFTSMAN.

N^o 349

By CALEB D'ANVERS, of GRAY'S-INN, Esq;

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1732-3.



WHEN a Debate arises concerning any great Point of Government, which hath ever been controverted before, it is natural for the contending Parties on both Sides to strengthen their respective Arguments with the Authorities of Those, who preceded Them, and exhaust all the Learning They can find extant on the same Subject. But in our late Disputes about *Excises* the concurrent Testimonies of all the best Writers in this Kingdom, ever since that Word was first naturalized amongst us, appear on one Side, and the ministerial Writers have been very much puzzled to find any Authorities in their Favour. They have been forced to spin their main Arguments out of their own Brains, and oppose those Cobwebs to the strong Texture of *Locke*, *Hampden*, and other masterly Writers. It hath often moved my Compassion to see Them in such Distress, and even inclined me to give Them an helping Hand. For this Purpose, I have long had an Intention of pointing out a little Piece in the *State-Tracts*, which I thought might be of Service to Them; but having been hitherto prevented in the Execution of so generous a Design, I find myself, in some Measure, anticipated by the Author of the *genuine Thoughts*, who hath enrich'd his Performance with several Quotations from that Treatise, concerning the Method of Taxation in *Holland* and *Venice*. I wonder, indeed, that He should conceal the Title, (*TAXES NO CHARGE*) which would of itself do Credit to his Party, and ought to be infer'd in their Code of political Paradoxes. It sounds very much like the Expression of the mad Taylor in the Play; *snip go the Sheers and the Cloth is never the shorter*. *Excises* are a Sort of political Sheers, which cut off something from every Man's Property, and yet nobody, according to these Writers, is a Sufferer by them.

This courtly Piece was published soon after the Revolution, and written with a Design of reconciling the People to those Methods of Taxation, which were thought necessary at that Time. In order to This, the Author proposes to shew the Nature, Use and Benefit of *TAXES* in this Kingdom, and compare Them with the Imposition of foreign States; together with their Improvement of *TRADE*, in Time of War.

He begins with observing that *Tribute*, or as We now call it *Customs*, *Taxes*, &c. were originally a Mark of Servitude, being the Impositions of Conquerors on the Conquered; and that the Romans were the first People on Record, who converted these barbarous Exactions into regular and equal Taxes for the Support of civil Government. This, says He, enabled Them to pay their Army and Ministers of State so well, that They lay not under the Temptation of Violence, or Bribery. So far I agree with Him, and believe no Man will grumble at any Taxes, which are necessary to keep the People from the Ravage of SOLDIERS, or the worse Exactions and Corruptions of CIVIL MAGISTRATES. But the Misfortune is, as He allows Himself, that the Romans soon became Artists in taxing the People; and I wish their Example had never been copied by some other Nations, in the more civilized Ages of the World!

The Practice of *Holland* and *Venice*, with Regard to Taxes, hath been sufficiently explain'd in our last Paper; but there is one Remark on the latter, in the Tract now before me, which deserves a little Notice. We are told that the Venetians, besides great Customs upon all Merchandize pay Excise for every Bit of Bread and Meat; nay, for the very SALT They eat. This Passage is quoted by the Author of the *genuine Thoughts*; but for what Purpose, I confess myself at a Loss to guess. A Tax upon Salt, one of the most necessary Provisions of Life, is here mentioned as the severest Imposition, that can be laid on any Nation, and in order to shew how happy the People of England were, at that Time, in not having any such Tax; but, for God sake, is That our Case at present? Do We not pay a Duty for every Grain of Salt, that We use, ten Times above the original Value; and can any Man of common Sense think this Circumstance of a tyrannical Aristocracy (for so it is) a good Argument in Behalf of the late Revival of the Salt-Duty, or the present Scheme for extending *Excises* in this Kingdom? It is notorious that this particular Kind of Tax was always esteemed a grievous Imposition, and hath occasioned terrible Convulsions in several Nations. It was first received in *France* with great Reluctancy. In Naples it work'd up a desperate Insurrection; and the first Man, who introduced it amongst the ancient Romans, is delivered down to Posterity under the Name of *Saltator*; or what may be call'd in English the Dry-Salter.

I shall now cite some other Passages from this Treatise, which our present ministerial Writers have thought proper to omit.

In speaking of the Taxes in *France*, He distinguishes between Them and our English Taxes in the following Manner.

"*France* makes a fair Shew to the People; and yet makes a better Market for the King. He imposes Duties under the Pretence of the Parliament's laying it on the People; but at the same Time it is only the King's Word, that makes the Ordinance of Parliament; not as here in *England*; where it comes last to the King for the royal Assent; but there the King sends the Parliament Word that He will have so much Money, and all the Favour They can obtain from Him is, to place it on such Commodities, or Ways, as They think most expedient.

It appears from hence that the only Advantage We enjoy above our Neighbours in *France* consists in the Difference of our Parliaments; which ought to make us extremely watchful in preserving the Independency of these Assemblies; for if the Crown should ever gain such an Ascendency as to controul the Ordinances of Parliament, it will be ridiculous in us to boast of any Pre-eminence. Nay, We see that even the Parliaments of *France* have the Favour of raising Money for the King by such Ways and Means as They think most expedient for the Ease of the People; and That is all We contend for at present.

He pursues this Distinction still farther, and explains it by the following Particulars, which deserve the Attention of the Publick at this Time.

"The Difference, indeed, is great in the Modus of our Taxes from other Kingdoms, and also in the Use of them. For the Modus in other Kingdoms. They generally consider only the Nobility and Gentry; that Impositions may not touch, or affect Them; and care not how insupportable, or grievous, They are to the Commonalty. But with us the Taxes reach every Man, in Proportion to his Quality and Expence.

"In other Kingdoms They place Taxes only to raise Money and have no Regard to the Trade of their Kingdom, that so their Taxes may not prejudice their Commerce. But in *England* Care is always had, that Impositions may not impede our Trade and Manufactories.

"Now as to the Use and Employment of Taxes in other Kingdoms They also differ much from ours.

"In some Kingdoms, They are imposed to enslave the People, and keep Them poor, as in *Muscovy*. In other Parts, Taxes are laid to enrich the Nobility, as in *Poland*. In others, to fill the Coffers of the Prince, as in *Florence*.

"Whereas none of these Uses take up our Taxes. They are with great Care and Caution laid out, and by the same Law, that raises them, appropriated for a particular Service and last no longer upon the People than the Necessity of the Nation requires.

What a Blessing is it to this Kingdom that We are so happily distinguished from other Nations in all these Particulars, relating to the Imposition, Modus, and Use of Taxes? But before I congratulate my Country upon this glorious Condition, let us follow our Author a little farther; for He now comes to the main Design of his Discourse; which is to shew that Taxes are no Charge.

In the first Place, He tells us that the worst Members of the Commonwealth, viz. the extravagant and debauch'd, pay the greatest Part of our Taxes; and so far as This is true, I have no Objection to the Argument; but He seems to carry it a little too far in the following Passage, which I recommend to the Consideration of Those, who contend for *Excises*, on Account of their Equality, and have been pleas'd to cavil at an Observation, that Taxes, which are in Reality the most burthenfome to the People, may become almost imperceptible, by being drawn from Them in small Quantities.

"It will hardly gain Belief, says this Writer, that there are many of the meaner People, Labourers and Mechanicks, who by their Expence, when They are (as too many be) extravagant, pay to the publick Taxes above one Tenth of their daily Profit; as, supposing that a labouring Man may earn sixteen Pounds a Year; He will expend, though not very extraordinarily profuse, one half of it in Drink and Tobacco; upon which the Duty of Customs and Excise is, at least, two Pounds of the eight, which He lays out in idle Expences. Now, it would be vehemently decry'd and exclaim'd against, as the greatest Oppression upon the Poor imaginable, if by a Poll or Land Tax this Man, that virtually pays forty Shillings, should actually and above-board pay so many Pence by the Year.

He likewise observes, "that such a poor Man, by

"his little Luxury of Beer and Tobacco, pays ten Times as much in the Year, in Proportion to his Income, as the greatest Peer.

He then endeavours to prove from the Circulation of Taxes, that They are of great Use in the Improvement of Trade, and the Employment of the Poor; whereas if it should ever happen that the greatest Part of the Money, rais'd upon the People, should center in a few Hands, and be lock'd up in private Coffers, it is demonstrable that Taxes must have the contrary Effects, and destroy the Trade of the Nation.

But as This is the most curious Part of the whole Treatise, I am sure my Readers will be pleas'd with some farther Extracts from it.

Having condemn'd all Taxes, which tend to debauch, effeminate and impoverish a Nation, by lessening its publick Stock, or carrying away its People, He proceeds thus.

"Now in both These the TRADE OF TAXES (for so, says He, I will call it for the future) hath the Advantage; for it carries nothing out of the Kingdom, nor yet takes off Hands, that would be better employ'd; but, on the contrary, takes away the Distress of the Country, alters, and makes Them at least so profitable as to spend Money, which They would not be able to do, if the publick Revenue were not their Stock.

The Trade of Taxes is certainly a very proper Expression, and it must be allowed that it hath lately been the most flourishing Trade of any in the Kingdom; for if the Reader will only look into the INDEX of Keble's Statutes, He will find no less than ten or a dozen large Columns in Folio, fill'd up with the single Article of TAXES; and when those Collections are continued down to the present Time. We shall have Reason to admire the prodigious Abilities of some Gentlemen, in extending and improving this Branch of our Commerce.

"The Poor, continues He, are employ'd by Taxes, and are by that Means taken off from being a Charge to the Kingdom. Many Men of broken Fortunes are brought into the HOSPITAL OF THE REVENUE, which may be so accounted, since it is generally fill'd with Persons, that are reduced to such Necessities as qualify Them for Charity.

What a noble Hospital is This grown, and how amply hath it been endow'd within a few Years past? I dare say, it contains at present above three Times as many Pensioners as *Chelsea* and *Greenwich* put together. He goes on:

"This is one Way, that Taxes employ the Poor; but not the main Thing I mean; which is, that the Trade of Taxes employs the poor Artizans and Mechanicks, and That in a greater Measure than our VIRGINIA and PLANTATION TRADE, which We with so little Reason so much boast of in these Kingdoms.

Methinks, it is very surprizing that none of the Advocates for *Excises* have yet insisted on these Arguments, which are so agreeable to the Spirit of their own Writings, and so excellently calculated to promote their Scheme. How gloriously might They have expatiated on the Advantages of a general Excise, by enlarging the Hospital of the Revenue, and making a Parcel of idle Fellows useful to the State, by enabling Them to spend Money, without any Stock of their own? They might likewise have taken an Occasion from hence of removing those popular Prejudices, in Favour of our VIRGINIA and PLANTATION TRADE, which have possess'd a great many silly People, and recommending the Trade of Taxes in the Room of it, as the only beneficial and desirable Commerce in this Kingdom. But, perhaps, They may think their Scheme so fully justify'd already, and in so hopeful a Way of Success, that it does not stand in Need of any farther Support.

Several other curious Observations might be drawn from the Tract now before me; but at present I shall conclude with one more Passage from it, which seems a little inconsistent with some of Those already cited, and contains too just a Remark on the present Times, however applicable it might be to Those, in which it was written.

"That, which I fear, is a Distraction of our Trades, Manufactories and Industry of the Nation. The Tumour of the Times looks more like the Rising of a CANCER than Improvement of TRADE and COMMERCE; most Men in Court and City pursuing Employments, civil or military; which I take to be an ill Omen.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Jan. 23. There is now no Room to doubt of an Alliance between *France* and *Spain*, most of the Foreign Ministers at *Paris* having appriz'd their respective Courts thereof. This Treaty is said to be Offensive and Defensive; and it is in Consequence of it that a Squadron of 20 or 22 Men of War is fitting out.

tence is, to curb the Insolence of the *Barbarians*. They talk also of forming an Army of 60,000 Men upon the *Rhine* early in the Spring, under the Command of the Duke of *Berwick*. They say farther that his most Christian Majesty will make a Promotion of Marshals of *France* and General Officers about Easter. Lastly, they would persuade us, that every Thing tends to a Change of the Ministry, and that the Cardinal breaks apace. Be That as it will, it is certain the *French* Court is highly incensed against the King of *Sardinia*, who not content with signing a Treaty of Alliance with the Emperor, has subscribed to an Act of Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction. Wherefore his *Sardinian* Majesty may be assured, that *France* will be reveng'd on him the first Opportunity. We are told there is another Court comprized in this Treaty, as Guaranty with the Emperor of *Sardinia's* Possessions. Upon the whole Matter, the *French* are much better pleased with the Elector of *Bavaria*, who is forming a League in the Empire in Favour of his most Christian Majesty, to oppose in a proper Time and Place the Election of an *Austrian* King of the *Romans*; the Succession of *Berg* and *Juliers*, in Favour of the King of *Prussia*; and the Execution of the Pragmatick Sanction; three Points, which the Court of *France* has very much at Heart, and which it is equally the Interest of his Electoral Highness and his Allies to oppose.

LONDON, March 10.

Tuesday there was a Board of Treasury at the Lottery-Office, Whitehall; at which were present the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Sir William Yonge, William Clayton and George Dodington, Esqs when their Lordships were pleased to fill up several Vacancies in the Custom House, and to order 600l. to be paid out of his Majesty's Treasury to the Persons concern'd in apprehending six of the Malefactors that were executed on Monday last at Tyburn, for several Street and Highway Robberies.

On Saturday last Mr. John Thompson, late Warehouse-keeper to the Charitable Corporation, being arrived from France, was several Hours under Examination before the Committee of the House of Commons, at the Charitable Corporation-House in Spring Gardens.

Monday Notice was given to all the Peers, Peersesses, and Privy Counsellors, that the Court goes into Mourning for the King of Poland on Sunday next, viz. the Men to wear black Clothes, black Swords and Buckles, with plain or fringed Linnen: The Ladies, black Silk or Velvet, black and white Fans, with plain or fringed Linnen.

Tuesday a Writ was order'd to be issued out, for electing a Representative in Parliament for the City of Chester, in the Room of the Lord William Beauchamp, deceased; and we hear that the Lord Harry Beauchamp, his Brother, and Sir Thomas Pendergraft, Bart. stand Candidates for that City.

On Monday Night last a great Disturbance happen'd at *Colebrook's* Coffee-house in the Passage to Drury-lane Playhouse, occasioned by a Footman, and an Orange-Woman. Most of the Furniture of the Coffee-house, to a considerable Value, was destroyed by the Mob, and it is thought that Murder would have ensued, if it had not been prevented by the Constable and his Assistants.

The next Day Warrants were issued out for apprehending some of the Persons concern'd in the said Riot.

They write from Scarborough, Feb. 18, that they have had very stormy and rainy Weather for six Days past, which had stripp'd most of their Houses, blown down Stacks of Chimneys, broke Windows, and done considerable Damage to most of the Houses in that Town and that on Tuesday Se'nnight there fell a violent Shower of Hail and Rain, with a boisterous Wind, so that they apprehend great Damages on the Coast, having already had an Account of a large Ship in Distress at Flamborough Head, though they could not be certain who she was, but she had Swedish Colours.

On Saturday Night last the Assizes ended for Essex, when only Joseph Dolphin (a Black) was capitally convicted for Felony and Burglary, in breaking open the House of Capt. Selby, his late Master, and robbing him of wearing Apparel to the Value of 20l. Joseph Haden was ordered to be transported for 14 Years, two others for seven Years, two were burnt in the Hand, and four ordered to be whipt.

Thursday se'nnight the Assizes ended at Northampton before Mr. Justice Probyn, when two Persons were capitally convicted, one of which was a Miller of the same County, who inhumanly murder'd his Wife, by cutting her Throat, and then hanging her by a Lacc on a Tree.

The Oxford Assizes are ended, but no Person was capitally convicted.

Extra of a private Letter from St. Petersburg, dated Feb. 3.

The Weather is now as mild here as is usually in April. Last Month has been colder than ever I felt it, tho' it must have been colder at and about Moscow, where not only near an Hundred Persons were brought to the Policy froze to Death, but Birds fell dead in the Streets, as flying, with their Wings expanded: The most remarkable was, two Carriers Horses in Moscow Streets, standing before a Brandy-Shop, froze dead harness'd to the Sledges, but were not discern'd to be dead till their Masters got into the Sledges to drive them; they appear'd as living, but (tho' as Wood

Monday Sarah Malcolm late for her Picture in Newgate, which was taken by the ingenious Mr. Hogarth: Sir James Thornhill was likewise present.

Wednesday the said Sarah Malcolm, condemn'd for the Murders in the Temple, was carried from Newgate in a Cart about ten in the Morning, down the Old Bailey and up Fleet-street, to the Place of Execution facing Mitre-Court. She was dress'd in a black Gown, white Apron, Sarfener Hood and black Gloves, and was attended by the Rev. Mr. Piddington, of St. Bartholomew the Great, and the Ordinary of Newgate. At the Place of Execution she was very penitent and devout, often talking to Mr. Piddington, and intimated to the Populace that she had delivered a genuine Account to Dr. Middleton, Mr. Piddington, and Mr. Ingram, sealed up the Night before, which contained her whole Confession, in three Sheets of Paper, which she desired Mr. Piddington might print. She was very desirous to see her Master Mr. Carroll, and look'd about for him, whom she acquitted of all Manner of Aspersions or Imputations laid on him at her Trial, but confess'd nothing concerning the Murder.

After she had talked some Time with the Ministers, as she was going to be turn'd off she fainted away, and was some Time before she was brought to her Senses; but being afterwards recovered, after a short Stay, she was executed.

A Scaffold in Fleet-street broke down, and several Persons had their Legs and Arms broke, and others most terribly bruised.

The same Afternoon about four o'Clock, the Rev. Dr. Middleton, the Rev. Mr. Piddington, and Mr. Ingram waited on the Lord-Mayor, in order to break open the Confession of the said Sarah Malcolm before his Lordship, which was done accordingly; but the Contents thereof is not yet known.

Thursday a Man was committed to Newgate for picking a Man's Pocket; as was also a Woman, for privately stealing wearing Apparel, &c.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to offer his most gracious Pardon to any Person that shall discover any one or more concern'd in the Murder of Mrs. Duncomb, &c. in the Temple; and the two Societies of the Temple have offer'd to the Person making such Discovery One hundred Pounds Reward for each Person convicted of the said Murder.

On Monday last the Officers of the Excise seized, near Seven Oaks in Kent, between 2 and 3000 lb. of Tea and Coffee.

They write from Rippon, that they have had there this Winter, the greatest Floods that ever were known, which had done great Damage, by carrying away Part of several Houses and a great many Cattle; that at a Mill about four Miles from thence the Waters came down so suddenly and violently in the Night-time, that the Miller was oblig'd to fly for Safety with three of his Children to the uppermost Room, where the Man broke out at the Top of the House, and carry'd his Children singly aloft in a large Tub; after which Part of the House was carry'd away by the Violence of the Stream. The poor Man's Tub overfet with his last Cargo; but several People being ready with Ropes to assist them, they got safe to Land.

A few Days ago the Corn-Mills at Denning on near Newbury in Berkshire were set on Fire, which consum'd the same, with two other Tenements adjacent thereto, and the Wind being very high, if speedy Help had not come, all the Town would probably have been burnt.

Wednesday a Court of Honour was held at the College of Arms in Doctors Commons, when the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, took the Oaths and his Seat accordingly.

Rob. On Sunday Night last Mr. Walker of Brentford was attack'd near Wallham Green by two Footpads, who robbed him of his Watch, three Guineas and some Silver.—On Monday last Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Philip Robinson, of Romney in Kent, were set upon, as they were coming to London, by two Highwaymen, on Black Heath, who demanded their Money, &c. but Mr. Smith refusing to deliver, one of the Rogues fired at him, and lodg'd a Slug in his Side, and then robbed them of upwards of 75l. a Silver Watch and a Portmanteau; after which one of them changed Horses with Mr. Smith, and made off. Before Mr. Smith and Mr. Robinson got off Black-Heath, they met Mr. Will. Jeffries, a Surgeon, who went with them to a neighbouring Inn, and in about an Hour extract'd the Ball out of his Side; and it is hop'd he will do well, notwithstanding he lost a vast Quantity of Blood.

Ecl. Prof. The Rev. Dr. Trap is presented by the Lord Bolingbroke to the Living of Dawley near Uxbridge in Middlesex, worth about 300 l. per Ann.

Mar. On Sunday last John Simpson of Rochester, Esq; was married to Miss Farmer, Daughter to Capt. Farmer of Maidstone in Kent, an agreeable young Gentlewoman and a handsome Fortune.—A few Days ago — Winstanly, of Leicestershire, Esq; was married to Miss Prideaux, Daughter of the late Sir Edmond Prideaux, an agreeable young Lady with a good Fortune.—Last Tuesday George Venable of Staines, Esq; was marry'd to Miss Edworth, Daughter and sole Heiress of John Edworth, Esq; a Fortune of 6000 l. and 200 l. per Ann.

Dead Last Week died Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. reputed worth 50,000 l. The Bulk of which he has left to his Nephew Hugh Smithson, Esq; who is at one of our Universities.—Captain Frome, an old and experienced Officer belonging to the Army.

Thursday South Sea Stock was 102 3/8ths. South Sea Annuity 110 1/2 half. Bank 151 1/4 qr. India 160.

On Sunday next at the Parish Church of St. Bride's in Fleet-street, will be two Sermons for the Charity Children of the said Parish; That in the Morning by the Right Rev Father in God, RICHARD, Lord Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield; and That in the Afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. MANGEY, Rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, and Prebendary of Durham.

The Rev. Dr. ROPER, Rector of St. Nicholas, Cole-Abbey, London, will preach a Sermon To-morrow Morning at Christ-Church in Surrey, for the Benefit of forty Charity Children of the said Parish; and the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL PEERS, Lecturer of St. Paul's, Shadwell, will preach a Sermon there in the Afternoon for the like Purpose.

To-morrow two Charity Sermons will be preached at Allhallows-Barking Church in Tower-street; That in the Forenoon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and That in the Afternoon by the Rev. Mr. WAITE, Lecturer of the Temple, for the 120 Charity Children of Tower Ward London.

On Tuesday next will be Published,

The BUDGET Open'd. Being an ANSWER to a Pamphlet entitled, A LETTER from a Member of Parliament to his Friends in the Country. Printed by H. HAINES, at Mr. FRANKLIN's in Russell-street, Covent-Garden, 1733.

LAST on Sunday, March 4.

In or near St. GEORGE'S FIELDS.

A Little LAD-DOG Birch Puppy, Liver-Colour Spotted, a white Streak down her Forehead, and a brown Spot on the End of her Nose, answer to the Name of TIT. Whoever brings her to Mr. LEWIS at the Restoration Garden in the above-mentioned Field, or to the Crown Tavern in Southwark, or to TOM's Coffee-house in Russell-street, Covent-Garden, shall have five Shillings Reward.

For the Benefit of Mrs. FORTON.

By his Majesty's Company of COMEDIANS, at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, on Monday next, being the 14th of March, will be presented a COMEDY, call'd

The Relapse; or, Virtue in Danger.

Written by the late Sir JOHN VANBRUGH The Part of Lord Foppington by Mr. Cibber; Amanda by Mrs. Heron; Berinthia by Mrs. Horton.

To which will be added, A BALLAD OPERA, call'd

The Devil to Pay; or, The Wives Metamorphos'd.

The Part of Jobson by Mr. Harp; Nell by Miss Rastor. With several Entertainments of Dancing by Messrs. Denoyer, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Essex, Mrs. Walters, and others.

Not Acted this SEASON.

By His Majesty's Company of COMEDIANS, at the THEATRE-ROYAL in Drury-Lane, on Wednesday the 15th of March, will be reviv'd a COMEDY, call'd

The Constant Couple; or, A Trip to the Jubilee.

The Part of Sir Harry Wildair (by Desire) attempted by Mr. Cibber, jun. for his own Benefit.

To which will be added,

A new FARCE, of one Act (never perform'd before) call'd,

The Mock Officer; or, The Captain's a L dy.

To be Lett at CHELSEA,

At the Turnpike in the King's Road, near Church-Lane, Several very convenient HOUSES at low Rents, fit for small Families, with Gardens well planted with Fruit, and the Convenience of a Brew-house and Wash-house. Enquire of ALEXANDER EMERTON, Colour-Man at the Bell over-against Arundel-street in the Strand, London.

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